

Sale.

DOLLARS OF NEW  
BONDS ARE HAVING  
A MARKET IN THE  
GOVERNMENT BONDS  
IN ALABAMA.

WEEKLY BANK

CO. HAS CASHES  
\$480,000.

MADE UPON  
THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

INVITE THE  
MONTHS.

MAY 13 Y.

WILLIAMS.

COMPANY,

LARGE STOCK

TENN. RAILROAD

160-3M

RAILROAD

A.

APPEAL FROM MERCHANTS.

They do not believe, in the first place, that

it will benefit the republican party politically,

and in the second place they know it will se-

riously affect the business interests of the

entire country. These letters are being used

for all they are worth by the

republican opponents of the bill.

On the other hand, such rabid republicans

and shrewd politicians as Hoar, Sherman,

Teller and Chandler are raising the cry that

the south is threatening to boycott the north

and again secede if the force bill passes.

They are denouncing those republican sena-

tors who are opposing the bill as "cowards,

who are afraid to vote for the interests of

their party in the face of rebel threats,

which will amount to nothing—which, in-

deed, are only the vapors of unrecog-

nized confederates."

Indeed, the rabid element is using such ar-

guments for all they are worth, and this morn-

ing there was some wavering among the oppo-

sition. A few of them said that while they

would fight to stave off the bill, while they

thought it bad politics, yet, if it was made a

party measure, and the bad features expunged

from the bill, they might vote for it.

THE OPPOSITION MORE CONFIDENT.

Later in the day, however, the opposition

element, led by Teller, Walcott and Plumb,

became more confident than they have ever

been of smothering the bill.

MR. BLAINE'S PLAN.

Mr. Blaine proposed a plan, which was im-

mediately grasped with enthusiasm, and with

which the opposition republicans expect to

smother the bill. Mr. Blaine's advice is for

the republican party to cast aside the force

bill and proceed immediately to cultivate the

Farmers' alliance, which, with proper recogni-

tion from the G. O. P., would break the

solid south. Then, before the session of con-

gress adjourns, pass a reapportionment bill

which will give the republicans a majority in

the next house, as a majority in the next

house is all that even the house republicans

care for. The republican opponents of the

force bill have hopes that Mr. Blaine's idea

will be adopted.

Everyone in both parties recognizes, and

many republicans admit, that the object of the

force bill was simply to perpetuate the repub-

lican party in power, and if that end can

be reached without injury to the

business interests of the country,

the more conservative republicans

would prefer to adopt the plan which would

create the least friction and discord.

The question now is, can a reapportionment

bill be passed in time to readjust the repre-

sentatives in the next congress?

Superintendent Porter says he can furnish

the figures by or before the 1st of September,

and by the 1st of October many republicans

believe a bill can pass congress. However, if

the democratic states are to lose representa-

tion, it is quite certain the democratic senators

would see that the bill was not passed in time

to apply to the next election.

THE CAUCUS TO COME.

However, the republican senators will caucus

on the force bill the latter part of this week.

Its fate will then be decided. Its opponents

have strong and well grounded hopes that the

bill will be allowed to go over, while on the

other hand Senator Spooner today asserted

that the bill would be passed at this session of

congress, and that he could have asked for

nothing better to have forced all the republi-

cans into line for the bill than the talk of boy-

cotting that is going on in the south. Such

threats as that, he says, will make all northern

republicans a unit for the bill.

These opinions vary according to personal

desires. The chances are now slightly against

the passage of the force bill. Should the rabid

element, however, win the fight, many of the

various provisions of the Lodge bill, such as

the tax on cotton, and the

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like a cannon shot, and it should promptly follow up the advantage gained.

The Picayune has taken a slightly more neutral position. It thinks a boycott slightly premature just yet, but would have the south fully prepared for it, as the emergency was likely to arise when some such sort of defense would have to be resorted to against northern oppression. It was in favor of being prepared for action, but not acting just yet. In case a boycott was resorted to, it was satisfied that the south could make it far more effective than it did in a similar movement in 1860-61, as it had the market of Europe open to it.

The Times-Democrat also opposed both a boycott and convention on the ground that they were sectional; that they would injure the northern friends of the south as well as its enemies, and that they savored somewhat of secession days, and finally that the southern whites could defeat this, as they had defeated other force bills, without a convention.

#### A RESUME OF OPINION.

A considerable majority of the people favor the boycott and convention, while another large section proposes to wait a few days before acting. A minority is opposed to any action at all, although bitterly antagonistic to the force bill, but holding that it can be defeated and nullified by independent action in each state and district without a convention or concert of action.

It is probable that the boycott movement here will depend largely upon the action taken by the people of Georgia. In case a convention is called, New Orleans will send a large delegation. The white republicans are with the democrats, and almost unanimously against the bill, following Congressman Colman in this matter.

#### THE FARMERS' PROTEST.

**Alabama Agriculturalists Pass Resolutions Against the Force Bill.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 23.—The State Agricultural society adjourned today after a two days' session. Major Hiram Hawkins of Barbour county, was elected president. Before adjourning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society is uniformly opposed to the force bill, because it would be a source of unending trouble to the people of the north and south. It would tend to interrupt the cordial social relations and join us in stopping the progress of our country, existing between the people of the two sections to the mutual injury of both.

Resolved, That we call on the people and merchants of the north to deal largely with the south, whose deal is largely with the south and whose interests are identified with ours, to bring their influence to bear on the cause of national legislation and join us in stopping the progress of our country, existing between the people of the two sections to the mutual injury of both.

self-denial and economy that it will cause will benefit us.

Let this move be deep, true, earnest and patriotic.

Let us proceed without malice, but with a determination to develop our own industries that our business relations can cease with a section the majority of whom desire to degrade and humiliate us.

EDGAR THOMPSON,  
Secretary.

#### The South a Unit.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner-Watchman.

The people as a unit endorse the editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, and if the bill is signed the boycott is on!

The editorial on the force bill, which appeared in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, was read by our citizens with a great deal of interest, and almost universal approval.

The gist of it is to boycott the entire north provided the bill becomes a law.

The people of the south realize the great persuasive powers of ruining the business of their oppressors, and this realization was made perfect by the practical experiment against the postmaster general.

And now when about to realize the most stunning insult ever given to a freeborn and harmonious people, a threat of using this power has to be resorted to to stop the hand of the president before he adds his name to the infamous roll of those who have espoused the cause of oppression.

The moment he signs the bill and makes it a law, he signs a bill of far more importance which shuts off the north from the richest mineral lands and most fertile fields in the world.

Numbers of citizens came to us without solicitation yesterday and expressed themselves as being ready and anxious to sign their names to any document which would pledge them to a boycott as soon as the bill was made a law.

Our people want nothing better than the most perfect harmony to exist between the sections, and the realization of this seemed near at hand, although bitterly antagonistic to the force bill, but holding that it can be defeated and nullified by independent action in each state and district without a convention or concert of action.

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#### The Key Note.

From the Griffin, Georgia, Call.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, in our judgment, has struck the key note that will lead to the defeat of the proposed iniquitous "force bill," now pending before congress, besides forcing the north, as well as the government, to acknowledge that we, of the south, are a part of the confederation and are entitled to rights and privileges as such.

Boycott is the word and the weapon. The merchants in Griffin and every town and village in this sunny land will look arms in this move, and the women and daughters—God bless them, if we need to be, wear the "homespun dress" as in the days of '61—will aid in rescuing their homes from insults and oppression.

Resolved, That we are in sympathy with all measures legitimate and proper which prevent the north and the south, whether taken at the south or the north, believing that in this matter the commercial industries of the two sections

are entitled to rights and privileges as such.

Resolved, That we call on the people and merchants of the north to deal largely with the south, whose deal is largely with the south and whose interests are identified with ours, to bring their influence to bear on the cause of national legislation and join us in stopping the progress of our country, existing between the people of the two sections to the mutual injury of both.

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AND  
lotches

That the blood is  
that nature is endan-  
off the impurities,  
inicial in existing  
specific compound. Is  
most delicate child, yet  
on to the surface and  
in the blood.

S. S. S.  
case of blood poison  
business for four years.  
Specific (S. S. S.)  
Jones, T. J. Marshall  
Fulton, Arkansas  
and Skin Diseases mailed  
S. S. S.

RADAM'S  
MICROBE  
KILLER.

The Greatest Discovery  
of the Age.

BY BUT THE REMEDY  
DISCOVERED.

WITHOUT FAIL  
ACTION, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER,  
RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,  
TROPHYL, DIABETES,  
IT'S DISEASE,  
DIPTHERIA AND CHILLS  
Organic and Functional Diseases.  
By this Medicine are in  
ACLES!

ers containing One Gallon.  
Gallons—a small investment.  
We can obtain.  
Microbe Killer" Free  
ON ADDRESS  
sole agent. 43 South Broad  
and 68 Richardson street.  
sun n r

TM Machine Habits  
circles 10 to 30 days.  
DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ga.

ORY OF MAN  
CH VITALITY  
How Regained,  
ENCE  
SELF.  
ENCE OF LIFE  
Standard Popular Medical Treatise  
Health, Premature Decline, Nervous  
ility, Impurities of the Blood.

STED VITALITY  
LD MISERIES

Vice Ignorance, Diseases of  
the Mind, the Vice of the  
Married or Social Relation  
pretenders. Possess this great  
book for two years, but  
will be sold in plain wrapper. Illus-  
trated, \$10.00

The vote for Mr. Howell was not only unanimous but enthusiastic.

"I have never had any experience in giving away elephants," said Mr. Howell, "but I will do the best I can."

A good many features of the parade were discussed. It was suggested that the ladies might like to arrange some floats.

Mr. W. B. Burke suggested that the ladies might arrange a confederate veterans' float, with the good bye and the sad home coming to the deserted and ruined homes, contrasting in some way with the statues and the brick blocks of the present.

After the appointment of the following sub-committees, the general committee adjourned to meet at the Kimball house, in Room 102, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ENLISTMENT.

South Side—G. V. Gress, chairman; Charles Crankshaw, G. E. Johnson, Joseph Hirsch, Charles A. Thorne and W. G. Cooper.

North Side—A. J. West, chairman; M. C. Kiser, W. S. Bell, Martin Amorous, George Scipio, W. B. Burke and T. B. Brady.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

Albert Howell, Jr., chairman; Dr. W. S. Parks, Joseph Thompson, P. H. Snook, Jr., Charles Crankshaw, H. G. Saunders and Preston H. Miller.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Martin Amorous, chairman; Joseph Kingsbury and J. J. Falvey.

A Talk With Mr. Kiser.

Mr. M. C. Kiser, chairman of the executive committee is thoroughly enthused and thoroughly in earnest.

"This festival is now in the hands of the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta," said he, "and we are going to make it the grandest affair of the kind that has ever been seen or dreamed of. We have got good strong committees, and they are in earnest with their work. Not only this, but the people are deeply interested in the festival, and they are watching the progress of the work. They are talking about it in Atlanta, and they are talking about it all over Georgia. I hear it from the people I meet on the streets of the city and hear it from the merchants who come into my store. Only just awhile ago one of them told me the people of his town were all coming to the festival. That is one of the greatest things that ever happened for Atlanta."

What Captain A. J. West Has to Say.

"I tell you the people are for it," said Captain West yesterday afternoon. "I have been hearing it all day. I hear it from the business men whom I meet on the street. Ever so many of them told me they would put in floats and do everything in their power to make the festival a success. The way they talk about it is this: 'It is for Atlanta, and we are bound to be for it. We are going to make it a grand success."

The committee on enlistment will go out today in four sections, the north and the south side committees going into the east and west sections of their territory simultaneously. They will have a rousing report to make Saturday.

IT IS NOT THE LION'S PARADE.

From Last Evening's Journal.

THE CONSTITUTION is getting up a parade to celebrate the arrival of the elephant bought for the Georgia exposition.

"There is nothing small about THE CONSTITUTION," said Mr. Howell, "and though the movement for the festival originated with THE CONSTITUTION, the lion will come to the lion."

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 24, 1890.

## An Invitation.

To the people of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama Atlanta extends an invitation to witness a midsummer display of her business, her industries and her resources.

In many respects this display, which, with its appropriate accompaniments, is known as Atlanta's Midsummer Festival, will be unique of its kind. In character, extent and general interest, it will be the most remarkable affair of the kind that has ever been seen in this country. It will, in fact, be a picturesque panorama, presenting in rapid succession all the features that go to make up the growing cracker city.

The forces and elements of a great town are to be placed on wheels, and Atlanta wants her friends to see the sight.

The railroads will sell half fare tickets from all points, so that all the people of the region roundabout may have an opportunity to see Atlanta in holiday attire. THE CONSTITUTION advises all its readers in particular, and everybody in general, to join with Atlanta in her midsummer festival.

Attached to the tickets which the railroads will sell, will be coupons of admission to Piedmont park, where there will be an interesting entertainment, during which the children's elephant will be introduced to the public.

## Busy Southwest Georgia.

Take a trip over southwest Georgia—not that there is a lack of business elsewhere; but the people of that particular section seem to be more active than ever in the development of the country, and the ceaseless hum of trade, the busy rush of manufacturers, the new enterprises under way will excite the wonder and admiration of the traveler.

If southwest Georgia in the past was thought to be a slow and sleepy section, she has more than redeemed herself in the small space of six months. It may be said that the country is just growing out of itself into the splendid realization of the highest hopes of the enterprising and patriotic men who have never wavered in their faith and devotion to it. It is moving, and the people are making it move.

Weary of waiting for foreign capital to come to their rescue, the citizens of this prosperous section have rolled up their sleeves and blazed the way themselves, and now the capital is coming; the towns are rising in the wilderness—rising into grand and beautiful proportions, and a thrill of new life and energy is pulsing through the land.

THE CONSTITUTION congratulates the people on the work they have accomplished and the work they have mapped out for the future—not that they need encouragement, for this work is of itself encouragement enough for splendid achievement in the future; but we are constrained to applaud their noble efforts in the development of the state and to bid them Godspeed in their labors.

Southwest Georgia is keeping up with the procession; she is moving, and you can see the sparks fly from the bright, swift wheels!

## An Economic Experiment.

Some time ago a number of citizens at Des Moines, Iowa, organized a club for the purpose of studying and discussing Edward Bellamy's socialistic ideas.

The members of the club have at last decided to found a colony, probably near Lake Charles, Louisiana, which shall be as far as possible complete within itself, and which shall try the experiment of universal and just co-operation as opposed to the system of competitive industry.

Instead of accepting Bellamy's principles, "From each one according to his ability, to each one according to his need," the colonists will adopt this policy, "An equal opportunity for all, and a reward for each according to his deeds."

Among the basic principles of the community are these: Man alone is nothing but a savage; he can support existence, but that is all. It is only in and through society that he can obtain wealth and culture. Wealth is the product of man's labor expended upon the earth, which is God's gift to the race. No man should be allowed to monopolize the natural resources, and levy a tribute on his fellow man for the opportunity to labor. Each man is entitled to just so much liberty, and must allow equal liberty to every other man. Each man should receive the full product of his labor, except an amount sufficient to discharge his debt to society through whose aid he can do effective labor.

The constitution and by-laws make due provision for the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the colony, the building of homes and storehouses, and the settlement of disputes by arbitration. Eight hours will constitute a day's work, and 30¢ per hour will constitute the basis of exchange for labor. Goods may be purchased from the stores with the labor time credits provided by the colony. Each stockholder contributes \$500, but upon his expulsion, resignation or death the value of his capitalization shall be apportioned out of the common stock and paid over to himself, his heir, or successor, without any increase, interest or earned profits.

Briefly described, the colony is simply a co-operative society, without the extreme policy of Bellamy. A similar community has been in existence for five years in California, and if the Iowans who go to Louisiana are honest, industrious, law-abiding citizens they will find no obstacle in their way.

But in the long run these reformers will

find that there is little room in the world for fancy ideas. Life is a series of continuous battles. It is a ceaseless warfare, and the man that holds his own or a little more than his own will have to be a good fighter. It is useless for a few hundred people to get together and pass a resolution that after a certain date each man shall be an angel. They might as well resolve that in future water shall run up hill.

These attempts to establish little Utopias show a bright and pleasant side of human nature, but they have their brief day, and their simple inhabitants seek other fields, poorer and wiser and with hearts full of bitterness. The great mass of mankind must submit to the survival and rule of the fittest, and helplessly and hopelessly see the weak crushed by the strong. We cannot escape the inevitable.

## The South and the Force Bill.

The New York World characterizes the proposed southern boycott as midsummer madness, and there are hints from other metropolitan sources that an attempt to put the boycott in operation will hurt the south in the house of its friends. We are given to understand, in language somewhat shy and vague, that the business men and merchants of the north are opposed to the bill, but that the threat of a boycott will solidify the north, lead to the passage of the bill, and turn the democratic states of the north over to the republicans. In other words, when the harassed and oppressed south proposes to protect itself from partisan tyranny by the same methods that both parties have approved in the case of Ireland, we are told that our northern friends will turn against us with the political bull and chain.

In our opinion the utterances of these metropolitan editors are premature, to say the least. They have not taken the time to discover the drift of opinion among their readers. Nevertheless it is interesting to be told that the south has friends at the north who are opposed to the force bill, but who will proceed to favor it if the boycott is insisted on. This is midsummer logic. If the force bill is defeated or postponed, there will be no boycott. Do the "friends" of the south propose to sit still at the north, permit the force bill to be adopted without a protest on their part, and then favor it after it has become a law because the south takes measures to protect itself against partisan and sectional legislation? We may be permitted to remark here, in passing, that after the bill becomes a law the attitude of the north will be immaterial to the south. The blow, aimed at the liberties of the people and the freedom of elections will have fallen, and the attitude of the north will count for nothing whatever.

Why does the south propose to boycott?

If the tender and sensitive feelings will permit them to take a bird's-eye view of the situation, they will perceive that the explanation is very simple indeed. The boycott is the last resort. If the south is to be treated as a new Ireland for the republican Tories and the south to oppress, all that it can do is to employ one of Ireland's most successful methods of resistance—a method that has been unanimously endorsed by the liberty-loving people of this country. We have been told that the merchants, business men, capitalists and conservative classes of the north are opposed to the force bill, but we have seen no sign of their opposition. They are as placid and as contented over their new plan to "raise hell in Georgia" and the south as they would be over an addition of \$2.75 to the river and harbor bill.

Suppose we quietly submit, and by a self-abasement unparalleled in history, allow a despotism to be firmly established, while every dollar that we earn goes to enrich our enemies?

Will such a course restore our rights, soften the hearts of our oppressors, and send us free?

Will it not, on the contrary, make us mere hewers of wood and drawers of water?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the Almighty has implanted in every man's heart the instinct of self-defense.

The spectacle of a brave and persecuted people making sacrifices for loyalty, peace and honor, and relying upon nothing but their own labor, trade and progress to make them free and independent, will enlist the sympathies of the civilized world. In all history there is not a picture at once so pathetic and heroic.

They have pocketed our earnings so long that they regard them as their own for all time to come.

They would not only deny us home rule, but they would also transact all our business, and hold our merchants and farmers and people in a serfdom, rendered worse by a brutal tariff and bayonets at the ballot box.

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We have only to stand for the right, and millions of our brethren at the north will soon come to our aid with the rallying cry: "The cause of the south is our cause!"

Our medicine begins to work. We gave our northern brethren a taste of it two weeks ago, and a full dose last Sunday. Already they are rushing to the front with the declaration that they are against the force bill, and have been all the time. The business north is remarkable for its horse sense.

The soda water trust has exploded with a fizz.

KREED's quorum has deserted him. Republicans, as well as democrats, love their rum punch.

MR. HARRISON is so engrossed with the real estate syndicate that has its headquarters in the white house that he has forgotten to furnish the house with the Behring sea correspondence.

EDITOR RUSSELL, of Cedartown, Ga., and Speaker Reed both wear broad silk sashes on their respective stomachs. Editor Russell should get a blue one.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON has deserted his Washington saloon and gone to Saratoga. They say it is an easy matter to taper off on congress water.

THE NEW YORK WORLD says the boycott idea is midsummer madness, and goes to remark that the force bill will be defeated. Very well. If the force bill is defeated, the boycott will be a myth, and the north and south will wander through the fields gathering flowers and shekels—principally shekels.

republican partisans to make political outlaws of them. We must take care of our interests and ourselves in a peaceful and legitimate way, without making a threat or striking a blow.

After twenty-five years of peace, loyalty and progress, we cannot permit the south to be turned into an Ireland at the bidding of republican Tories and sectionalists.

The way for the people of the north to demonstrate that they are not in favor of making political outlaws of the people of the south is to make such a demonstration against the force bill as will defeat it. This suggestion is not a threat, nor is it what the Herald calls dictation.

Nevertheless, the force bill passes, the south will be won!

In business, as well as in politics, the south will take care of itself.

## The Meeting This Morning.

The business men of Atlanta will hold the most important meeting in their history at the chamber of commerce this morning.

The object of the meeting will be to consider the force bill, and the best way of meeting it. There will be nothing partisan or political about it. Our business interests, and their danger under the bayonet election law will be discussed, and a plan of action decided upon.

The state convention of grocers will assemble in the hall at 10 o'clock, but their interest in the vital issue of the hour has induced them to arrange their programme so as to enable them to go into a joint meeting with the business men of Atlanta at 11 o'clock.

With those two bodies—the state convention of grocers and our home business men in joint session, the mass meeting will be a large one, and will represent the intelligence and commercial interests of the state.

Let the merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta turn out on masse this morning. No matter what their views are regarding the burning question of the hour, they should attend the meeting and counsel with their brethren.

The mass meeting this morning will have it in its power to make its voice heard throughout the north. Such an opportunity should not be neglected. Atlanta and Georgia will be heard from today!

## Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

Some of the republican monopolists of the north hold it to be rank treason or rebellion that the southerners talk of commercial and industrial independence.

They have pocketed our earnings so long that they regard them as their own for all time to come.

They would not only deny us home rule, but they would also transact all our business, and hold our merchants and farmers and people in a serfdom, rendered worse by a brutal tariff and bayonets at the ballot box.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SIX YEARS ago the New York Critic published the names of "forty immortals" of this country. Nine of them have since died, and the surviving members have elected distinguished literary men to fill their places. The south is represented among the newly-elected members by Joel Chandler Harris.

In concluding with a man said recently, "I have no prejudices whatever against the use of liquors, I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But once when I was in Salt Lake City, that was years and years ago, I made a speculation in eggs. I bought up all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on a certain evening in order to get away from the mountains beyond the mountains, where there was danger of snow. The prospect of a long wagon journey was not a cheerful one, and in bidding farewell to comfort-blankets, I placed myself with drinking. I did not become drunk. I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one

more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I should have missed had I started on time. I lost every egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City was "broke." Drinking had interfered with my business once. In fact it nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never cost me a cent since that time.

THE REV. Mr. Cotton, of Tennessee, has refused the degree of D.D. Sam Jones is on the same line. He is reported to have said that he would not any college that conferred the degree upon him.

There is a prospect of more labor trouble in England. A London letter says: "The trades unions are also everywhere moving for increases of pay and shorter hours. The ship owners of the Thames have agreed to demand for an increase of wages to 7 shillings a day; the Northumberland coal owners have agreed to advance; the laborers in the Royal dock yard at Sheerness have passed resolutions calling for an increase of wages, and urging, somewhat reasonably, that the government ought to set an example to private employers of labor by paying a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. The newspapers are still discussing the effect of the victory of the gas stokers at Leeds. Attended, as the strike was, by determined violence on the part of the strikers, who were armed with clubs and rifles, the strike was at length compelled a large and prosperous city, through its authorities, to yield to their terms, it is the most portentous event in labor annals that has ever occurred in England. The Leeds city council has been obliged to buy off for \$25,000 the claims of the men who were engaged, to take the place of the strikers, and who were hired for several months and discharged at the demand of the latter when they returned to work at their own terms."

THE FRUIT CROP is a failure in Lee county. One of the largest pear orchards in the state is located there.

MONTEZUMA is to have a park which will be beautified with numerous fountains and statues.

THE AUGUSTA DISTRICT CONFERENCE of the Augusta district conference of the United Methodist church will meet in Middlebury Wednesday night, 24th, and continue in session until the following Monday. Bishop Holsey will preside. This district embraces fifteen or twenty appointments.

It became rumored at Newnan that the trouble of Miss Green, who committed suicide there a few days ago, began with a note written by a young attorney of the town to the ladies who keep the hotel where she was boarding. This rumor proved to be without foundation, as the ladies keeping the hotel say that no such note was sent them. But intense was the feeling in certain quarters that he would be free from enemies and burglarized long as he retained possession of the charm bag.

THE TAX RETURNS of Tattnall county jumped over \$300,000 in 1889 in anticipation of the completion of the Savannah and Western road. This year the increase will be between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. In other words, the road has nearly doubled the value of property in Tattnall in two years.

THE FRUIT CROP is a failure

## SNELSON GETS IT.

THE DOUGLASSVILLE MEETING ENDORSES HIM.

The Disposition of a Resolution by Colonel Joe James Endorsing Governor Gordon—Discussion About It.

DOUGLASSVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The largest convention ever assembled in this county met here today.

The convention, by acclamation, unanimously endorsed Northern Livingston, Phil Cook, Wright, Hardeman, Lester for attorney and Snelson for senator.

The general opinion is that the delegates to the state convention will favor Nesbitt for commissioner of agriculture.

A point of interest, and one upon which it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, is the disposition made of a resolution introduced by Colonel Joe James. It was in reference to Gordon.

Colonel James first introduced a resolution endorsing General Gordon's administration as governor. Just as this motion was about to be held by the chairman, Colonel James interrupted him.

"It isn't usual to endorse a candidate for United States senator," said he, "but if anybody wants to go further than I did in there, all right."

After a pause he added:

"I believe I'll go further myself. I move that we endorse General Gordon for the senate."

The vote was taken upon the motion already put by the chairman, without, it is believed, incorporating the endorsement for the senate. There are some who believe that the sense of the meeting was to endorse Gordon for the senate, but certainly a majority of those present were opposed to this and do not consider the delegation bound by that action.

In fact, very little attention was paid to the matter in the confusion, owing to the disjointed manner in which the motion was introduced and the indefinite manner in which it was voted upon.

Since the convention adjourned, though, considerable discussion has been had over the matter. The motion was wholly unexpected, and nobody felt authorized to voice the opposition to it. General dissatisfaction is expressed that the matter was not more definitely considered, as long as it was considered.

## THE BALDWIN CAMPAIGN.

Colonels Whitfield and Humber Being Run by Their Friends.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—With two candidates and no aspirants for legislative honors, the political wave sweeps over Baldwin county. The brilliant and brave Whitfield carries the colors of one, while the strong and honest Humber leads the other.

Neither candidate are aspirants for the office, and both state that they do not want it, and in the meantime, the friends of both are urging their claims with an enthusiasm seldom seen in the country.

A new detail, in the shape of rumor, has been printed about the campaign, but nothing definite has been given the public. The correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION has seen both gentlemen, and can say nothing more than that either of them will accept, if nominated.

The direct question of "Will you serve if nominated?" was put to Colonel Humber and he replied in substance: "I cannot easily answer your question. I believe it the duty of every man to serve his country in whatever position his people think him best fitted to fill, and I should be unwilling if I did not serve them if called." On the other hand, if I say I will serve, I can easily appear as a bidding for an office which heaven knows I do not want. I am physically, as well as financially, unable to accept such an office."

Colonel Humber's friends say there will be no trouble about him serving and they are working like beavers for his election.

Colonel Whitfield has been from the beginning about the same as Colonel Humber's. He was nominated by his admirers and shone in the race without his own consent. It is understood that his position in regard to certain important questions has been misrepresented in a manner that will hurt him in the public estimation. In the Union-Recorder contained two petitions, signed by Colonel Whitfield during his senatorial term, which shows that on the issue involved he did his duty as he conceived it. It is understood that Colonel Whitfield's friends are anxious for him to be a Colonist. Humber goes before the people in his discretion, but Colonel Humber is not in the race, so the campaign takes on an anomalous appearance.

The Farmers' alliance, as a body, have taken no stand on politics, though they were in a large majority the makeup of the recent democratic mass meeting, and heartily endorsed that Mr. Whitfield. Mr. Whitfield, who has been the president of the organization in this county, said to your correspondent yesterday: "The Baldwin alliance has taken no part in the alleged war on Mr. Blount. We were largely in the majority at the democratic mass meeting, which endorsed him for congress. I have urged the alliance to stand by their convictions, and as individuals, assert their rights, but collectively, I am opposed to going into politics."

The alliance is divided as to its choice for representative, as well as on the treasury bill and other important questions. Both Colonels Whitfield and Humber are largely interested in agriculture, mining, and either of them will give good service to all classes.

## THE VOTERS OF WILCOX.

Will Have a County Site Removal Proposal to Settle.

ROCHELLE, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The democratic executive committee of Wilcox county met at Abbeville Saturday, July 19th, and endorsed W. J. Northen for governor and the old state house officers.

There has been a petition filed with the ordinary of this county of 900 names and an election ordered for the people to vote on the removal of the court house from Abbeville, the present county site of Rochelle.

Politically lively down here. We have two candidates for the legislature, Hon. James H. Denard and Rev. D. W. Taylor.

There are also seven candidates for sheriff, six white men and one negro.

Our efficient clerk, James M. Nixon, has no opposition. Our collector, D. McNaule, has no opponent also. We have three candidates for tax receiver, Rev. Lawson Smith, Mr. J. F. Ryals and H. J. Stanford.

## MR. ROBERT TODD.

At the suggestion of Clayton County for the State Senate.

JONESBORO, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The consolidated returns of the primary held in Clayton yesterday show that the following received the majority:

For governor, W. J. Northen.

For secretary of state, Phil Cook.

For comptroller general, W. A. Wright.

For treasurer, R. U. Hardeman.

For attorney general, G. N. Lester.

For commissioners of agriculture, Hender-

son.

For congress, L. F. Livingston.

For the senate, Robert Todd.

For representative, B. F. Dodson.

## THE FARMERS WIN.

The Alliancemen Elect Their Entire Ticket in Morgan County.

MADISON, Ga., June 23.—[Special.]—The farmer candidate for representative, Mr. John W. Burney, swept the field in today's primary, defeating Colonel W. R. Mustin by a heavy majority.

At his writing all the returns have not come in, but your correspondent has gathered enough to know that Mustin is defeated. Perhaps the heaviest vote ever polled in a primary in Madison county was polled today. The farmers turned out in force, and voted almost solidly for Burney.

Mustin carried the Madison precinct by

thirty-one majority, Burney having a majority of about 300 in the county.

It is rumored that an independent will enter the race against Mr. Burney, but the rumor has not assumed any definite form. For statehouse officers, Morgan will send delegates to the following: Lester, Cook, Wright and Hardeman, for their respective offices to which they are aspirants. Frank Leverett made a good race in Morgan, but was defeated by Cook. Madison precinct received 328 votes polled, out of which Northen got 311.

Hendersonville Nesbitt received 200 votes and Hunicutt also received a goodly number.

Madison precinct gave Nesbitt 33 majority.

## BIBB WILL HOLD A PRIMARY.

An Exciting Race Over the Congressional Succession.

MACON, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The congressional nomination in this county will be decided by a primary.

The executive committee met today and organized.

The convention met in the court house at 10 o'clock, and only one member was found to be absent.

The meeting was a harmonious one.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting was to select a suitable time and manner of selecting delegates to the congressional and senatorial conventions.

It was moved and carried that a mass meeting be held to elect our delegates. At noon, on Saturday, July 23, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the senatorial convention. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the chairman.

The following are the calls issued:

## PRIMARY ELECTION.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the executive committee of the democratic party of Bibb county, a primary election will be held at the various precincts of the county on August 4th, the date of the congressional and senatorial conventions.

The polls at the court house, East Macon, Findlay's foundry and Godfrey will be open from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.

BEN C. SMITH, Chairman.

## BEN L. JONES, Secretary.

## THE DEMOCRACY OF OCONEE.

Will See to it that Everything is Done Right.

WAUGAUGA, Ga., July 23.—[Special.]—The democratic executive committee for Oconee county, Ga., elected by a mass meeting, held at the court house in Watkinsville at 11 o'clock a. m., July 23, 1890, organized by electing J. W. Johnson, chairman; Charles H. Ford, secretary. It was ordered by the committee that the democratic party be held in each militia district in the county at the usual place of holding elections on August 4, 1890, for the purpose of allowing the democratic voters of the county to express their choice for governor and state house officers; also, that a primary election be held at the places above mentioned on August

BEN C. SMITH, chairman.

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## FRANK COLLEY CARRIES HART.

And Tom Glenn Gets Fifty Votes for Governor.

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Governor—W. J. Northen.

Attorney General—George N. Lester.

Comptroller General—W. A. Wright.

State Treasurer—R. U. Hardeman.

Secretary of State—Phil Cook.

Commissioner of Agriculture—R. T. Nesbitt.

Congressman for the Eighth District—F. H. Colley, by a large majority.

After adjournment, the committee submitted its action to the mass meeting, which was still in session, and its action was unanimously adopted. After the transaction of the local business, Dr. James H. Denard, of Hart county, offered a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, concerning THE CONSTITUTION's boycott, and which will be found elsewhere.

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## THE VOTE OF BAKER.

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## A DAY SPENT IN SOCIETY.

What the People of Atlanta Are Doing.

### A SUMMER NINE O'CLOCK GERMAN

Will Be Given at Sweetwater Park Hotel.

### OTHER NEWS OF SOCIETY.

#### A VOICE FROM AFAR.

Which Will Send Its Reverberant Echoes Through the Hearts of Many Veterans.

The reunion of the Forty-second Georgia, at Conyers, was an event in the annals of the veterans' association.

But amid the festivities one thing was omitted.

Not intentionally, but through stress of other demands on his time, Colonel Calhoun overlooked a letter that should have been read before the assembled veterans, and which deserves to be published for the benefit of the association and the country at large.

It is from Corporal T. A. Hill, who is now a citizen of Weimar, Texas, and who has made his own fortune in the west during the years that have passed since peace was declared.

Mr. Hill is now president of a bank in Weimar, and is in such comfortable circumstances that he can well afford to repudiate the past and all its troubles.

But instead of forgetting his old friends he seems to feel that they are endeared to him by such ties as will never be severed, either by the exigencies of war or the business relations of peace.

His letter, which is filled with the spirit of true patriotism and brotherly affection, reads thus:

WEIMAR, Tex., July 16, 1890. Colonel W. L. Calhoun, Conyers, Ga.—Dear Colonel: I write to you to express my hope that your engagements will prevent my being with you in person on next Tuesday the 22d, but no such material obstacles will interfere with my being with you in spirit. The meeting will be a grand one, and the regiment whose lives shall be spared to meet together on that memorable day, and as you talk over the stirring and troublous times of old and recall the names of the brave who have gone out in the fire and storm of battle, I desire, in spirit, to drop a tear for the fallen, and, in man, a man who no true ever lived, and whose unto, religiously observed, was: "Never to Turn Their Back Upon an Enemy."

Willie, nor either our children nor our grandchildren may ever be called upon to go through a war like that in which the old Forty-second bore so nobly a part, and that the blood of the brave men who fell in that field of honor, for the cause they believed to be just, may be the seal of peace that may keep on growing in good works until the word "sectionalism" shall be banished from our land.

Accept, I ask you, my eternal love, and if we should never camp together again, upon life's fleeting sands, let us all go to meet them well and have a happy meeting.

Willie, I have a special love for the beautiful river and rest together "beneath the shade of the trees" upon that eternal shore, is the prayer of your old comrade.

T. A. HILL,  
Corporal Company I, Forty-Second Infantry, C. S. A.

P. S.: Shake old General Henderson, Thomas H. H. Jones, and others, and tell them to give me a hearty vote, and I would like to have you give an account of the meeting. Write occasionally. Always glad to hear from you. Wife joins me in love and kind remembrance to you and yours.

T. A. HILL.

#### A SAD DEATH.

After a Lingering Illness a Good Lady Passes Away.

Mrs. John R. Thornton died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. C. C. Mortall, Tuesday night.

Mrs. Thornton had been suffering for many months with consumption, and her death was not unexpected.

She was the beloved wife of Mr. John R. Thornton, and in her death the community join in mourning.

She leaves a heart-broken husband and one little girl, having lost her youngest child, a little girl, but a short time ago.

Mrs. Thornton was a lady whose Christian virtues and noble womanhood endeared her to all who knew her.

Saturday afternoon a charming party took a walk to the cemetery, where they were separated with merry laughter and songs. The wagon was decorated with small flags; also the horses, four in hand.

The funeral will occur at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Thornton this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Thornton were greatly grieved over the loss of their son.

Mrs. Thornton was a good woman, and received a rapturous applause. Her selection was good.

Mrs. Thornton, in her dainty gown of white muslin, was charming in repose, as well as in appearance.

The duett of Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. Moore was finely rendered. Both sang in an artistic manner.

Mr. R. B. Hill sang his solo beautifully. He has a strong voice and was encored. He responded in a graceful manner.

Mrs. Dr. Louis Jones is an artistic player, and her instrument was so much enjoyed she was compelled to respond.

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THE OLD DAYS  
OF EAST TENNESSEE,

WHEN DAVY CROCKETT WAS RULER

And the Coon Skin Cap Was Very  
Stylish.

AN OLD VETERAN'S MEMORY AT WORK

To Recall Some Interesting Phases  
of Old Campaigns.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 17.—[Special.]—Your correspondent is in possession of some interesting reminiscences of events that transpired in west Tennessee in anti-slavery days, which were furnished by a former resident of Tennessee, but who now lives in North Carolina. The first one mentioned is an incident connected with the election of President James K. Polk, which has never before found its way into print. Previous to his nomination as the democratic candidate for president Mr. Polk was the democratic nominee for governor of Tennessee, and it was then believed if he could successfully carry the democratic banner to victory he would stand a good chance to receive the presidential nomination. Those were exciting times in Tennessee, the whigs and democrats being about equally divided. In Lauderdale county there lived a Tennessean and prominent democrat named General James Connor, who was prevailed upon by Mr. Polk to make the race for state senator against the whig candidate, whose name was Livingston. The district was hopelessly against the democracy, but it was thought that General Connor could, owing to his great popularity, reduce the whig majority, and thereby elect Mr. Polk governor. General Connor made the race, and it is said to have been the liveliest canvas ever made in that senatorial district. General Connor was defeated, but he reduced the whig candidate's majority about 1,000 votes, and this reduction brought about the election of Mr. Polk, and the prominence Polk's success gave him caused the eyes of the whole nation to be turned toward him, and when the democratic national convention subsequently met he was nominated for the presidency. After Mr. Polk was inaugurated he wrote General Connor a very kind letter, in which he acknowledged the great service he had rendered him, and General Connor still has this letter in his possession and prizes it very highly.

In the days when "Davy" Crockett was such a powerful politician in west Tennessee he had for his intimate friend General James Connor, who had done so much to elevate Mr. Polk. General Connor, who still lives at Ripley, in Lauderdale county, was then and is now a great admirer of fine horses and always had several in his large and commodious stables. When Crockett was making a canvass for congress in his district, he and Connor attended a public gathering of the yeomanry in one of the counties. Crockett wore a coon skin cap that day and made himself decidedly agreeable, but he had some opposition, and in order to gain more strength in that county he hit upon a novel scheme for securing votes. He went to General Connor and asked him to loan him his fine horses. The general at once consented and Crockett mounted the fiery chargers and galloped up and down the road and in and out among the crowd, yelling at the top of his voice, and occasionally halting and taking a drink of cider with the hard-fisted sons of toil. He was then galloping off again, waving his coon skin cap and giving vent to more loud and keen yell. At one time the crowd seemed to enjoy this hugely. When he returned the horse to General Connor he was asked what object he had in conducting himself in such a way, and he replied that it was a way he had employed for gaining friends, and that he had made two or three hundred votes there that day.

It is the general opinion that "Davy" Crockett was a rough, uncouth man, but General James Connor says that such was not the case, but that he was quite cultured and could adapt himself to any kind of company, and it was this peculiarity in his composition that helped to elect him to congress. When he was at last defeated he left Tennessee. He was to all appearances crushed to the earth never to arise again, but history tells us of his subsequent valor and bravery at Alamo. It has often been said that "Davy" Crockett left Tennessee because Van Buren was elected president, and that in so doing he was only carrying out a determination previously settled upon. He had been heard to remark that if Van Buren was elected president he would no longer remain a citizen of the United States, but General Connor is of the opinion that he left Tennessee because he could not stand defeat.

Another incident, the truthfulness of which General Connor vouches for, is this: Before the war a man was on trial in Lauderdale county for murder. The circumstantial evidence against the man was very strong, and when the jury retired and took a ballot, the result was six for conviction, and six for acquittal. It remained this way for two days and nights, neither side showing any disposition to change their minds. At last one of the jury, named Silvertooth, proposed a game of seven-up, between the opposing sides, one man to be selected from each side, and whoever won, the losing side were to stand by the result. This was agreed to, and Silvertooth, who was in favor of admitting the prisoner, and another juror, who was strongly in favor of conviction, com monly known as "Mame" (the name of the game), and each juror had scored six points when it came Silvertooth's turn to deal. He shuffled the cards carefully, and dealt off the sufficient number to each, and then turned jack, which made him win the game, and when he told the prisoner's life. The six who were for conviction voted with the other six for acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

"Why, now I cannot get enough to eat," says one lady who formerly had no appetite but took Hood's Saraparilla.

**AN ENEMY WITH THE RHEUMATISM**  
May be safely pooh-poohed. He is seldom active. Look out for him, though, when he has used Hood's Stomach Bitters for a while, for ten chances to one he will be back again to make him well enough to come down upon you like a thousand of bricks when you least expect it. Dyspepsia, constipation, neuralgia, kidney complaints and malarial maladies are among the bodily afflictions completely "knocked out" by the Bitters.

This is the Season of the Year when Children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy 25c each bottle.

The Columbus excursion crowd, who is in charge of Professor O. J. Wallace, colored, will leave for Atlanta on the 25th of this month, Saturday morning, July 24th, by the Central railroad, and arrive in Columbus 11:30 a. m. the same day. Room, \$2. This will give everyone ample time to witness the great military drill that comes off in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. *det*

**W. F. Parkhurst**  
Accountant, Commercial Examiner, Partner-  
ship and Corporation Attorneys made. Super-  
visor, Arbitrator, also Notary Public. 49 Broad  
street, near Alabama.



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, it's many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

**Pears' Soap**  
(Scented and Unscented)  
SECURES A  
BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAILROAD COMMISSION  
TARIFFS.

SEND 15 CENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION JOB  
OFFICE AND RECEIVE A COPY OF THE CLASSIFICATION  
OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS BY THE GEORGIA  
RAILROAD COMMISSION REFERRED TO MICROH 1st. This  
pamphlet will tell you the rate per 100 pounds to  
be charged by the railroads on any commodity,  
and is of great value to merchants.

ma 19



**GRAN LOTERIA JUAREZ**

Under the Management of the  
Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries.

Incorporated by the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for Charitable Purposes.

**GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,**

will take place in public at the city of Juarez (formerly Paso del Norte) Mexico.

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1890.**

under the personal supervision of **Gen. JOHN S. MOSBY, and Mr. CAMILO ARGUELLES**, both gentlemen of high standing.

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$60,000.**

Only 60,000 Tickets! Only 60,000 Tickets!

**WHOLE TICKETS \$4, HALF TICKETS \$2,  
QUARTER TICKETS, \$1.**

**1 Prize of \$60,000 . . . . . \$60,000**

1 Prize of 10,000 . . . . . 10,000

1 Prize of 5,000 . . . . . 5,000

5 Prizes of 1,000 each . . . . . 5,000

10 Prizes of 500 each . . . . . 2,000

50 Prizes of 100 each . . . . . 5,000

100 Prizes of 50 each . . . . . 5,000

200 Prizes of 25 each . . . . . 5,000

**TERMINAL PRIZES.**

100 Prizes of 8 50 each . . . . . 5,000

100 Prizes of 3 00 each . . . . . 3,000

100 Prizes of 25 each . . . . . 2,500

**TERMINAL PRIZES.**

Prizes to \$60,000 Prize of \$20,000

Prizes to \$10,000 Prize of \$5,000

Prizes to \$5,000 Prize of \$2,500

Prizes to \$2,500 Prize of \$1,250

Prizes to \$1,250 Prize of \$625

Prizes to \$625 Prize of \$312 50

Prizes to \$312 50 Prize of \$156 25

Prizes to \$156 25 Prize of \$78 12 50

Prizes to \$78 12 50 Prize of \$39 06 25

Prizes to \$39 06 25 Prize of \$19 53 12 50

Prizes to \$19 53 12 50 Prize of \$9 76 62 50

Prizes to \$9 76 62 50 Prize of \$4 88 31 25

Prizes to \$4 88 31 25 Prize of \$2 44 15 62 50

Prizes to \$2 44 15 62 50 Prize of \$1 22 07 81 25

Prizes to \$1 22 07 81 25 Prize of \$61 03 90 62 50

Prizes to \$61 03 90 62 50 Prize of \$30 51 45 31 25

Prizes to \$30 51 45 31 25 Prize of \$15 25 22 62 50

Prizes to \$15 25 22 62 50 Prize of \$7 62 11 31 25

Prizes to \$7 62 11 31 25 Prize of \$3 81 55 15 62 50

Prizes to \$3 81 55 15 62 50 Prize of \$1 90 27 50 31 25

Prizes to \$1 90 27 50 31 25 Prize of \$95 13 75 62 50

Prizes to \$95 13 75 62 50 Prize of \$47 56 37 50 31 25

Prizes to \$47 56 37 50 31 25 Prize of \$23 78 18 75 62 50

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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

## BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

## CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, July 23, 1860.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1/4 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS Bid. Asked.

New Georgia 3 1/2 due 1860... 100

New Georgia 4 1/2 due 1915... 117

Georgia 75 gold... 100

Georgia 78, 1860... 103

Savannah 50... 105

Atlanta 88 1902... 124

Atlanta 88, 1862... 104

Atlanta 78, 1864... 114

Atlanta 78, long date... 113

Atlanta 68, short date... 102

Atlanta 68, long date... 107

Atlanta 45... 100

Augusta 78, long date... 115

Macon 68... 104

Georgia graded... 101

Waterworks 68... 110

Rome 50... 108

ATLANTA, B. &amp; S. STOCKS

Atlanta National... 350

Atlanta Banking company... 130

Germania Loan and Banking Co... 150

Bank of the State of Georgia... 150

Gate City National... 149

Capital City... 117

Lowry Building Co... 120

M. &amp; M. Mechanics Bk'g &amp; L... 96

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co... 103

American Trust and Banking Co... 109

RAILROAD BONDS

Georgia 68, 1867... 107 1/2

Georgia 68, 1910... 113

Georgia 68, 1923... 115

Atlanta, Columbia and Augusta... 108

Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st... 123

Atlanta and Charlotte, income... 109

Western and Atlantic... 101

Athens and Florida... 111

Georgia Pacific, 2d... 111

Georgia Pacific, 2d... 111

American and 1st... 110

Atlanta and North Georgia... 102

Fay, American and Mont. 1st... 98

Rome and Carrollton... 101

RAILROAD STOCKS

Atlanta and Charlotte... 200

Atlanta and Charlotte... 83

Southwestern... 128

Central... 110

General debenture... 98

Augusta and Savannah... 140

Atlanta and West Point... 108

Atlanta and West Point debenture... 100

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The stock market today was as dull as ever for the railroad list, but was given an appearance of confidence, which has become so pronounced a characteristic of the market of late, was still retained, but fluctuations, except in a few specialties, were on the usual limited scale. The street is as near dead as possible, but the few habitudes who still are left are inclined to take an optimistic view of the future, both as regards prices and business. The hopes of the street are now centered on the probability of the secretary of the treasury obtaining sufficient offers of bonds to relieve the situation, and the market is as easy money market as ever. Short rates.—Considerable interest was manifested. Early rates received 2 1/2%; but near the close advanced again and closed steady.

The following was the range in the leading f

tures in Chicago today:

ATLANTA, July 23.—Wheat—Light trading to

day within a small range of prices and no special or important change from yesterday. The market opened about 1/4 lower, advanced 1/4, ruled steady and closed about the same as yesterday.

Corn—Business was mainly local with the opening sales a shade under the final figures of yester

day, but a firm feeling set in, and prices advanced 3/4, reacting later 1/4%; then became active and excited, selling up quickly 3/4% and closed 3/4

3/4 better than yesterday.

Flour—There was a firm feeling pre

valled. A prominent local trader bought 100

barrels and advanced prices 3/4. A slight increase in offerings produced a reaction of 1/4%; but the market again became firmer and the closing sale

were at about outside prices.

Mess paper—Very little business was transacted and prices exhibited very little change.

Lard—Trading was fairly active. Prices ruled about 2 1/2% lower early, but rallied 2 1/2%; and the market again became active and advanced 1/4.

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